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-2-

Ermeni, with the exception of those already mentioned. At the same time the refugees began to organize their opposition. The refugees in the Lavrion camp made preparations to show their "disapproval" of Ermeni in case he should go there to visit them. Ermeni either learned of this or the Greek authorities forbade his visiting Lavrion, so he did not go there but stayed at the Hotel Bristol during the entire period of his stay in Athens.

6. The arrival of Ermeni in Athens and the report of Verlaci indicating that he had gone over to Titoism gave rise to the expression of a strong anti-Slav feeling among the Albanian refugees. Among other manifestations the Albanian General Brenk Previzi attacked Ermeni, calling him a traitor.
7. A parallel movement was provoked by Ermeni among the Northern Epirotes. Source pointed out that the latter are anti-Slav, and when the information sent by Verlaci was made known, they all united against him and made representations to the Greek authorities. Nevertheless, certain of them, including Papadimas (inu) visited Ermeni and talked with him. Ermeni did not fail to let Papadimas know that he was acting in accordance with his instructions from the British and the Americans. In the opinion of source, Papadimas came to some agreement with Ermeni, but it is not known what happened.
8. In 1946 Ermeni submitted to the Greek Government a memorandum in which he supported the proposal to unite Greece and Albania into one state. Kyrkos has now turned over to the Northern Epirotes and to the Albanians a copy of this memorandum, which Ermeni had concealed from the Albanians. In view of his present statement that Greece must accept the boundaries of 1939, the memorandum revealed Ermeni as being inconsistent and lacking in firm convictions. This was one of the reasons why Ermeni did not receive a warm welcome from the refugees as he had hoped.
9. At the time of Ermeni's visit to Greece, party strength of the Albanian refugees in Greece was as follows: Kossovars (followers of Khafer Deva) 60; Zogists (followers of Spai Dina) 45; Ballists (followers of Klissura) 18; Ballists (followers of Ermeni) 7; Independents (Verlaci) 23; miscellaneous 35.
10. Ermeni told an acquaintance in Athens that he is still of the opinion that Greece and Albania ought to unite as one state, that he had not departed completely from the memorandum which he had submitted in 1946 to the Greek Government, that the Greek Government should appoint a representative to handle this question in a responsible way, and that the anti-Slav (sic) propaganda of Greece should stop, especially the activity of KOWA.
11. Ermeni carefully avoided saying anything about his purpose in coming to Athens. To a veiled reference to Tito and his possibilities of overthrowing Hoxha by an internal revolution, Ermeni said that Tito does not have followers in Albania and that he can never rouse the people against Hoxha. He also said that there are no followers of Tito among the Albanian refugees abroad. When it was observed that Tito is still a Communist, and that anyone who collaborates with Communists awaits the fate of Petkov and others, Ermeni made no reply.
12. Evangelos Kyrkos talked with Georgios Exindari, Greek Ambassador to Italy, and the latter declared himself in favor of the union of Greece and Albania.
13. According to what Constantine Mendis told Kyrkos, the new Permanent Under-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Politis, had the same idea and would receive Kyrkos soon.
14. The Northern Epirote League "Selasforos" had taken a position against the union of Greece and Albania and had published articles opposing it. Recently,

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25X1A

-3-

however, an article of the President of the League Colonel Charisiades, published in the periodical Vorioepirotika Hiata came out in favor of Union.

15. Muharrem Bajraktari disagreed with Ermeni regarding the leadership (sic), insisting that it belonged to him. In this connection, source noted that Bajraktari is a friend of the Slavs and that he is collaborating with the British.

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Source Comment: This is believed to refer to Ermeni's visit to Athens between 15 June and 1 July 1950; [REDACTED]

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